

The Conference substitute adopts the House provision.

Section 1852. Purposes of Commission

Section 1252 of the House bill specifies that the purposes of the commission established in House section 1251 are to assess current United States and international non-proliferation activities and provide a comprehensive strategy and concrete recommendations for such activities.

There is no comparable Senate provision.

The Conference substitute adopts the House provision.

Section 1853. Composition of Commission

Section 1253 of the House bill specifies the composition of the commission established in House Section 1251, including the appointment of co-chairmen of the commission.

There is no comparable Senate provision.

The Conference substitute adopts the House provision, with an amendment that creates one chairman of the commission, rather than co-chairmen, and makes other changes to membership structure. The substitute also specifies qualifications for commission members; and makes clarifying the technical changes.

Section 1854. Responsibilities of Commission

Section 1254 of the House bill specifies the responsibilities of the commission established under section 1251, including assessment of United States inter-agency coordination and commitments to international regimes. House Section 1254 also specifies that the commission shall reassess, and where necessary update and expand on, the conclusions and recommendations of the report titled "A Report Card on the Department of Energy's Nonproliferation Programs with Russia" of January 2001 (also known as the "Baker-Cutler Report").

There is no comparable Senate provision.

The Conference substitute adopts the House provision.

Section 1855. Powers of Commission

Section 1255 of the House bill specifies the powers and responsibilities of the commission established under section 1251 of that bill.

There is no comparable Senate provision.

The Conference substitute adopts the House provision, with an amendment that authorizes staff for the commission.

Section 1856. Nonapplicability of Federal Advisory Committee Act

Section 1256 of the House bill specifies that the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the commission established under section 1251.

There is no comparable Senate provision.

The Conference substitute adopts the House provision.

Section 1857. Report

Section 1257 of the House bill requires, not later than 180 days after the appointment of the commission established under section 1251 of that bill, the commission to submit to the President and Congress a final report containing the commission's findings, conclusions and recommendations.

There is no comparable Senate provision.

The Conference substitute adopts the House provision.

Section 1858. Termination

Section 1258 of the House bill requires all authorities relating to the commission established under section 1251 to terminate 60 days after the date on which the commission's final report under House section 1257 is submitted.

There is no comparable Senate provision.

The Conference substitute adopts the House provision.

Section 1859. Funding

There is no comparable House provision.

There is no comparable Senate provision.

The Conference substitute adopts a provision that specifically authorizes such sums as may be necessary for the purposes of the activities of the Commission under this title.

TITLE XIX—INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION OF ANTITERRORISM TECHNOLOGIES

Section 1901. Promoting Antiterrorism Capabilities through International Cooperation

There is no comparable House provision. However, the House has twice passed legislation to establish a Science and Technology Homeland Security International Cooperative Programs Office (Office). Specifically, the House passed H.R. 4942 during the 109th Congress, and H.R. 884, a slightly modified version of H.R. 4942, during the 110th Congress.

Section 1301 of the Senate bill directs the Department of Homeland Security's (Department) Under Secretary for Science and Technology (S&T) to establish the Science and Technology Homeland Security International Cooperative Programs Office. The purpose of the Office is to facilitate the planning, development, and implementation of international cooperative activities, such as joint research projects, exchange of scientists and engineers, training of personnel, and conferences, in support of homeland security.

The Conference substitute adopts the Senate provisions, with minor modifications.

The Conference substitute directs the Under Secretary for S&T to establish an Office to promote cooperation between entities of the United States and its allies in the global war on terrorism for the purpose of engaging in cooperative endeavors focused on the research, development, and commercialization of high-priority technologies intended to detect, prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against acts of terrorism and other high consequence events and to address the homeland security needs of Federal, State, and local governments. The Office, located within the Department's S&T Directorate, is responsible for: promoting cooperative research between the United States and its allies on homeland security technologies; developing strategic priorities for international cooperative activity and addressing them through agreements with foreign entities; facilitating the matching of U.S. entities engaged in homeland security research with appropriate foreign research partners; ensuring funds and resources expended for international cooperative activity are equitably matched; and coordinating the activities of the Office with other relevant Federal agencies. This provision also requires the Office to submit a report every five years to Congress on the S&T Directorate's international cooperative activities.

This provision also directs the Department to identify critical knowledge and technology gaps, if any, and establish priorities for international cooperative activities to address such gaps. The Department shall coordinate with other appropriate research agencies in order to avoid creating redundant activities. Specifically, it is understood that this new office must coordinate its activities with the Department of State and shall not infringe on the Department of State's role as the agency with primary responsibility within the Executive Branch for coordination and oversight over all major science or science and technology agreements and activities between the United States and foreign countries, in accord with Title V of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1979. Further, any international agreements that the Department wishes to negotiate and conclude in

support of international cooperative activity relating to homeland security would be subject to the Case-Zablocki Act (1 U.S.C. § 112b).

Section 1902. Transparency of Funds

There is no comparable House provision.

Section 1302 of the Senate bill requires the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to ensure that all Federal grants expended by the Office are done so in compliance with the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-282).

The Conference substitute adopts the Senate provision.

TITLE XX—INTERNATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION

Section 2001. Short Title

The Conference substitute provides that Title XX of the Act may be cited as the "9/11 Commission International Implementation Act of 2007."

Section 2002. Definitions

Section 1402 of the House bill contains the definitions applicable to Title XIV.

There is no comparable Senate provision.

The Conference substitute adopts the House provision, as modified.

Section 2011. Findings; Policy

Section 1411(a) of the House bill contains Congressional findings.

There is no comparable Senate provision.

The Conference substitute adopts the House provision, as modified. It describes the importance of education that teaches tolerance and respect for different beliefs as a key element in eliminating Islamic terrorism. The findings note that the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States concluded that ensuring education opportunity is essential to U.S. efforts to defeat global terrorism and recommended that the United States join other nations in providing funding for building and operating primary and secondary schools in Muslim countries where the Governments of those Countries commit to sensibly investing financial resources in public education. The findings also note that despite Congressional endorsement in the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-458), such a program was not established. They also declare that it is United States policy: to work toward the goal of dramatically increasing the availability of modern basic education through public schools in predominantly Muslim countries; to join with other countries in supporting the International Muslim Youth Opportunity Fund; to offer additional incentives to increase the availability of basic education in Arab and predominantly Muslim countries; and to work to prevent financing of education institutions that support radical Islamic fundamentalism.

Section 2012. International Muslim Youth Opportunity Fund

Section 1412 of the House bill amends section 7114 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-458) by establishing an International Muslim Youth Opportunity Fund.

There is no comparable Senate provision.

The Conference substitute adopts the House provision, as modified. It states the purpose is to strengthen the public educational systems in predominantly Muslim countries by authorizing the establishment of an International Muslim Youth Opportunity Fund and providing resources for the Fund to help strengthen the public educational systems in predominantly Muslim countries. The new section authorizes the establishment of an International Muslim Youth Opportunity Fund as either a separate